WOMEN AND GENDER STUDIES IN TANZANIA

AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY (1982-1994)

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contributed to the realization of one of its original aims: to expand the frontiers of assessment, analysis and action concerning the situation of women gendered oppression.

Arrangement of the Bibliography

Several authors have written on the various ways of arranging bibliographies, but they provide no hard and fast rules. Nevertheless, it is clear that in general the importance attached to the arrangement of entries in a bibliography grows in proportion to the number of entries envisaged. Thus if many titles are involved it may be necessary to use one type of arrangement to provide an initial grouping of the entries and to use yet another type for a second arrangement, as well as complementing the types of arrangements with indexes. Whereas some bibliographers have maintained that each subject field needs an individual arrangement tailored to its own requirement, they all agree that the best bibliographies are those notable for their consistency of purpose and treatment. In other words the details should be given in the same order and form throughout in order to facilitate easy reference. Arrangement of a bibliography, therefore, is in many ways a function which has much in common with the ordering, arrangement and indexing of material within a book. And it is within the area of the arrangement of the material that the fundamental idea of systemization can be found.

There are various ways of arranging a bibliography. These are alphabetical, chronological and by subject. Since I have used the alphabetical and subject systems, I will confine my discussion to these.

The alphabetical arrangement has the advantage of being uncomplicated and is one which users can easily cope with. But the basic question in regard to alphabetic sequence is whether the letters of the words being arranged shall be organised on a 'word to word' basis or by a 'letter to letter' arrangement, whereby all the words of the entry are run together and treated as one. Subject arrangement is such that the main concern of the process is the subject matter of the book, which must be well revealed. The main problem with this arrangement is normally, in determining the basis upon which the subject groupings are organised.

As noted above, this bibliography uses a combination of alphabetical and subject arrangements. The sequence of appearance of the broad subjects follows the alphabetical arrangement of the "letter by letter" or "all through" principle. Under each broad subject, entries are arranged alphabetically according to author, whether personal or corporate or by title in the absence of author. Each entry is numbered chronologically from the first entry in the first broad subject to the last entry in the last broad subject. Some entries are complemented by an indicative abstract, which tells very briefly what the document is about. The indicative abstract is a summary of the contents indicating the scope of the document. It is an abstract which is written in a way that is left for the reader to decide whether or not to read the original document. Needless to say, the abstract is not meant to serve as a substitute for the original article.

The annotated entries under each main/broad subject are arranged alphabetically from A to Z and they are immediately followed by the unannotated list, also arranged alphabetically from A to Z. The undated entries are included after checking through the listed bibliographies in this work. Their absence in the listed bibliographies as well as the content of their literature/title was the basis for the decision to include them, since this means that they appeared in print after 1982.

The division of entries into broad subjects as appears in this work was reached after an evaluation of the contents of the documents involved as revealed by the title presentation and further by the annotations of each entry in respect of those which were available for annotations. The strategy adopted has been to deal with titles merely as records of what has been written on the subject. In this case the subjects are standardised by using the Library of Congress subject headings.

The bibliography is organized along the following ten broad subjects.

1. *Agriculture and Rural Development.*
This concentrates on rural development projects for women (women's rural economic activities), social change, research and action in rural areas. The crucial role of women in subsistence farming (food crops and stock farming), production, reproduction and their lack of control of the products of their labour are covered. And so are their limitation to credit facilities and lack of appropriate extension services, etc.

2. *Bibliographies*
Lists bibliographies on Women and Gender related issues in Tanzania.

3. *Economic Development*
Materials on formal and informal economic activities, economic projects for women, and urban socio-economic studies.

4. *Education/Training*
Includes project documents, statistics on women's access to educational opportunities and the relationship between those opportunities. A general theme calling for each individual and every educational and training institution to play an active role in attracting and developing women on an equal footing with men pervades the literature.

5. *Health/Nutrition*
Gives general and specific insights into the health of a woman in Tanzania. The conditions that perpetuate her situation and that of her child are presented. Malnutrition, AIDS and maternal mortality are among the issues in researches, project reports, and conference proceedings documented.

6. *Labour/Employment*
Employment opportunities for women, and other directly relevant issues are documented, showing generally that the participation of women in the active labour force in Tanzania has been increasing slowly. Also that this participation is concentrated in the lower categories of the social service branches of work. Entries call for an equitable participation of women in all sectors of the economy, equal opportunities in access to jobs, as well as equality on the job. They also call for a deliberate orientation for equality in access to education and skills for girls as well as boys.

7. *Legal rights*
The legal status of women in Tanzania is documented. The materials discuss customary law and legislative laws which affect women; laws related to inheritance, succession and violence on women and children; as well as efforts towards reforms of discriminative laws on women. A general theme is the need for educating women on their legal rights and efforts done so far are documented.

8. *Politics*
The unhealthy position of women in relation to political development in Tanzania is explained in several documents. The lack of democracy in decision–making on various issues, at various levels, including the household level, is shown, and there is a call for change in the gender relations that are prominent in Tanzanian politics.

9. *Social Welfare*
Highlights the diversity of women's roles and status in different parts of Tanzania. It imparts a sense of what day–to–day life is like for women in different cultures and areas in Tanzania, bringing to fore the gender inequalities that exist. It also includes materials on the image of women in the mass media, as well as the importance and use of communication techniques in promoting women projects and raising their status generally.

10. *Women's Organisations*
Focuses on women's associations and informal social networks that have emerged

in the efforts to meet practical and strategic needs of grassroot and middle income women in Tanzania.

This categorization is merely a framework for ordering things. While individual works may overlap, they are listed under the category judged to be appropriate. Moreover, the list of entries in each category is not exhaustive. Revisions and updating will be needed.

The two indexes provided are based on the number of the entries they relate to. Both indexes are arranged alphabetically. The entries in the bibliography are further complemented by a location field. This is an action field which provides information on the actual availability of the said document, in terms of the holding library, centre, faculty or individual. The call numbers of the documents are provided where available.

How Data was Gathered
Literature search was first conducted through the bibliographic facilities available at the University of Dar es Salaam, covering the humanities and the social sciences. In addition, however, literature search was done in some of the catalogues of the main established libraries in Dar es Salaam, Morogoro, Zanzibar and Mwanza. The focus was on centres which were likely to hold documents on women and the subjects related to the development of women as indicated in the broad divisions.

Thus the search was done at the University of Dar es Salaam Library catalogues, including the East Africana catalogue and the reprints; the Muhimbili Medical Centre library catalogue; the Ministry of Health library, including the National Aids Control Programme; the Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre library; the Tanzania Library Services catalogue, including the documentation unit; and the Ministry for Community Development, Women and Children. Also search was conducted in some of the International Organisations and NGOs in Dar es Salaam, including the International Labour Organization (ILO), Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), World Bank, Netherlands Development Organisation (SNV), African Medical Research Foundation (AMREF), United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF), Women Research and Documentation Project (WRDP), Tanzania Media Women Association (TAMWA), Uzazi na Malezi Bora (UMATI), Tanzania Women in Science and technology (TAWOSTE), Women Education and Development (WED), Tanzania Non-Governmental Organisations (TANGO), and the Tanzania Gender Networking Programme (TGNP).

In Morogoro, the Sokoine University of Agriculture library and the Institute of Development Management library were consulted. Also consulted were the Zanzibar Ministry of Women and the Zanzibar main library.

Secondly, questionnaires were used to solicit information from individual researchers, practitioners and activists in various recognised NGOs. The idea was to identify both the researchers and the studies undertaken.

Thirdly, contacts were undertaken with some leading academicians, active participants and presenters of papers in seminars and conferences in order to get copies of papers or publications which were otherwise not readily available.

Limitation

In an attempt to provide as large a reservour of information as possible, the bibliography has covered a number of items, mainly conference, seminar and workshop papers, which are not necessarily of a scholarly standard. Secondly, the objective of a comprehensive coverage notwithstanding, there is no doubt that a number of items have been left out. An effort will be made to include them in a subsequent supplement.

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